

OUR NASHVILLE LETTER.

The Democratic Convention—Who Composed it and What was Done—Their Platform and Spirit.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 13, 1870.

The great meeting of the Democratic giants, to do a small job, having reference to the next Governor of this Volunteer State, has been seen. It has done its work, fired its guns, and separated for their homes fully satisfied that they have done work that will forever entitle them to the gratitude of their fellow-citizens. How they did their work, and what results they had to keep out the apples of discord, that were continually trying to creep in, will be the business of your correspondent.

The Convention was numerous, it was respectable, it was earnest, it was defiant, it was angry, it was wolfish.

In the streets, at the hotels, the night before, there was much discussion, all about a platform, as for a man it was generally conceded that Brown was the coming person. That excited but little talk, but when the platform business was up, then the talk was eager, and meant business.

It has been well known that a large number of the so-called Democratic party in Tennessee are striving to incorporate into the politics of the State some public and positive recognition of the doctrine of secession they worked hard for four years to set up, but which now, an ignominious death at a courthouse in Virginia, not content to accept the dictum of General Lee, the acknowledged representative man of the secession element, that the thing is dead for all time, they are determined that it shall be incorporated in the modern Democratic creed, because, forsooth, if they say nothing about it they will virtually admit that they were wrong in the war, wrong all through the four years of blood and misery they forced upon the nation. The leaders determined that the thing should not be done. The two Nashville papers on this A. M., appeared with heavy editorials, counseling all sorts of unanimity and specially asking delegates to drop "dead issues," or in other words, to let the Convention pass without saying anything about secession, or State's rights. They argued the question eloquently and with much force, they referred to the terrible effect it would have on the party North—hinted that, however, much they might have things all their own way in this State, it did not amount to much while the hated Radicals held the general Government. Hear the *Union and American*:

"Here in Tennessee we can succeed upon any platform. But our friends north of the Ohio ask what it will benefit us to gain every civil district in Tennessee and lose all the North. Our deliverance from the oppression of Radicalism must come from the triumph of the Northern Democracy. They ask us to make a platform which will be complete and emphatic rejection of the charges of secession and rebellion against us by Radical stump-speakers. The platform proposed by us does not proceed from any desire on our part to resurrect secession, or to consider it other than a dead issue. We would willingly let it sleep; but if the Democracy of the North can be assisted by our disavowal of that doctrine, then, as our safety depends on their success, let us disavow it. This does not disavow the right of resistance to oppression or reject the right to oppose tyranny. It simply disavows that secession is a permissible remedy permitted to each State for alleged grievances from the general Government."

That is square talk, and is right to the point. We ask a careful reading of the above choice bit. It matters not about principle, or right, everything must be sacrificed for the *pragmatic*. And what does it all mean? Simply that a lot of men who failed in a war they forced upon the nation; finding that sabres and bayonets are not their best arguments for convincing a people of the truth of their dogmas, intend to reverse the spelling book story, and try what virtue there is resolutions and Conventions, they intend to say to the country that the present government of our nation is a fraud and cheat, and that only those doctrines are good and right that were fought for by the rebel armies. The prospect is brilliant for Republicans. Let the fire-eating notables who sing paeans to the stars and bars go on. Let them put in their platforms all they can to endorse them as secessionists. Let them do their best to keep on top of rebel politics in Tennessee. It will only bring gain to the Republicans. Hear the *Banner* on the subject of platforms:

"The question of secession is not in order—it is not a live issue—indeed, not an issue at all. Constitutional amendments, however odious and oppressive, are emphatically dead issues, so far as this campaign is concerned. Universal suffrage is a dead issue. All these in the language of the late Congressional address, are 'dead wants,' and there is no time now to be lost in the discussion thereof. The people demand some more hopeful and cheerful platform than of late."

It will be seen that the only trouble anticipated was not as to choice of a man, but as to the platform, the enunciation of the principles of the modern Democratic party in Tennessee.

Having all this by way of preface, let us now go to the capital and witness the happy meeting of the loving brethren who compose the dominant party in this State.

At an early hour the halls and corridors were crowded with delegates, who met each other with smiling faces and dripping umbrellas, for it may be remarked that a heavy rain was falling.

Precisely at ten, Mr. Stubblefield, Chairman of the State Central Committee, called the Convention to order, when Gen. Gordon, of Hickman, was appointed temporary Chairman.

A committee on permanent organization was appointed, who went to their work at once. While they were out the clerks called the names, whose lists of delegates were handed in. They showed numerous as to numbers. After the delegates were fixed to suit, the committee on organization reported. This placed General Quarles in the chair, with a corps or staff of Vice Presidents and Secretaries to assist in the arduous duties about to come upon him. On being escorted to the chair, the General made a neat speech, which possessed the best requisite—brevity. Whereupon the regular business of the Convention was entered upon.

The first hard pull was on a Committee on Resolutions. This included the dreaded platform. After some little pulling of wires, the chair named a committee, who at once retired to a room, where they set themselves at work to reconcile the discordant elements.

A resolution for the Chair to appoint a State Central Committee to run the Democratic horse in the coming year, brought out some debate, but was finally suffered to pass as first proposed. The Chair asked for time, and requested delegates to suggest suitable names from the different Congressional districts.

After this much of business, motions to adjourn for dinner were made, and instantly voted down. After a short time spent in doing nothing, a delegate mounted a table, and said with a hungry look, "that as it would take some time for the Committee on Resolutions to report, how very significant, he would move that the Convention take a recess until 2 o'clock." This proposition, meeting the approval of delegates, and being clearly in the appetites of delegates, was carried, and the delegates rushed pell mell for the different well spread boards that awaited their onslaught. This correspondent adjourned to the Stagy House, and prepared himself to do justice to the report of that committee, when it should come.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 2:30 o'clock, P. M., the gavel sounded, and the Convention was called to order, when Col. House, Chairman of the Committee, read the resolutions that had been prepared.

The preamble set forth the usual mutual admiration talk, and then proceeded to recommend a variety of measures that go far to make up

modern Democratic doctrine. After a slight effort to have them voted on by counties, and each resolution, separately, the Convention adopted the report unanimously. [Much cheering and yelling.]

The chair then announced that nominations were in order, when an excited and earnest gentleman got upon a table and presented the name of Gen. J. C. Brown. This was received with cheers. A motion was made to make the nomination by acclamation. This was carried, and Gen. Brown was, thereupon, nominated by acclamation.

A committee was appointed to notify the General, when calls were made for Whitthorne to make a speech. He not being forthcoming, Gen. Bate was called on, who addressed the Convention.

The General paid high compliment to the Democracy of the North, who helped them when they were in the dust, ground down under oppressive rule. Of course no reference was had to the help the Democrats afforded them during the war. He told the Convention that good soldiers in war would make good rulers in peace.

The General was eloquent and fairly roused the enthusiasm of the many soldiers he saw around him.

The General sat down, when several were called on for speeches, but the committee having gone for the nominees, no one seemed disposed to attempt a speech at that juncture. It was asking too much, and some twenty talkers respectfully declined the fine opportunity afforded to make State reputation as speech makers.

At length Gen. Brown, the nominee, entered the hall, and was conducted to the stand, when he made a short, neat speech, thanking the Convention for the nomination, and after promising to carry the banner to victory, sat down amid the cheers and applause of the delegates.

After a number of short speeches by different gentlemen, the Convention adjourned, well pleased with their work.

Thus has ended the great military reunion of the army of Tennessee, in emulation of their Northern brothers, who get together so often to fight over battles and talk of days that tried men's souls, and destroy huge quantities of eatables and drinkables.

In justice to this body, we must say, they acted more like sober men than the crowd that met at Chicago once.

There is no fact that tells so forcibly that the whole South was in the rebellion, as that it is impossible to get a convention together for political purposes that is not full of ex-rebel soldiers of all ranks. Another significant fact, was the entire absence of those men who have heretofore been in front in politics (Democratic.) We mean Ewing, Coopers, Nicholson, Etheridge and others who tried to be on the Union side. Not one of the class were heard to whisper in the Convention. The whole business was done by soldiers, and all the speeches made by ex-officers of the Confederate army. That they made the proceedings respectable, no one will deny, while at the same time, their love of discipline and order, made the whole thing orderly and decent, much better than a crowd of conscript hunters and stay-at-home rebels would have done.

Now that the delegates have gone home, we call attention to the eleventh resolution passed to-day. It will be found by careful readers to be a good entering wedge towards inaugurating the good old rebel spirit of 1861 again, and bringing those halcyon days when the stars and bars may take rank with the stars and stripes.

A Prediction

Made by us a few days ago, has served to arouse the Democratic instincts of "a gentleman who means business," and he has, therefore, proposed through the *Sweetwater Enterprise*, "to 'Mountaineer,' to engage in the Democratic practice of gambling."

The so-called "Predictionist" would remind "a gentleman" that it is no part of the Republican party to engage in the profession of the gambler! It is strange that a man cannot give his opinion of the result of an election, without being subjected to a challenge to violate the law and the principles of the Christian religion.

The very first impulse of Democracy is to engage in immoral habits. As a Republican, Mountaineer cannot violate the principles of his party to enter upon the habits of Democracy, as practised by Morrissey and others.

It would be contrary to the religious convictions entertained for a life time, to take up the immoral code of betting, so long a part of the Democratic creed.

MOUNTAINEER.

Call from Anderson County.

Hon. Horace Maynard, Knoxville, Tenn.: DEAR SIR—We, the undersigned citizens of the Second Congressional District of Tennessee, recognizing in you a tried Unionist, a sound Republican, a true patriot, and a wise and experienced legislator, and believing you to be the choice of the Union men of this District, and that the majority of the people are again willing and desirous to confide the public interests to your faithful and competent representation, do hereby respectfully and earnestly call upon you to allow us to use your name as a candidate for re-election to the high and responsible position you have so honorably and ably filled.

J. F. Chapman, J. A. G. Brown, Larkin Hackworth, David Turpin, James A. Boughty, A. T. Smith, Wm. Smith, John C. Tate, Moses Phillips, Levi Braden, Wm. S. Farmer, James A. Moore, S. M. Chapman, Alfred Duncan, H. C. Hamsted, John C. Childs, J. F. Mayhew, W. F. Dowell, M. T. Adkins, J. W. Key, John Thompson, Wm. R. Duncan, Geo. W. Leath, A. Taylor, G. F. M. Leath, L. C. Cox, C. H. Duncan, L. C. Houk, Chas. D. McGuffey, Henry Holloway.

Siege of Strasburg.

BRUMATHE, NEAR STRASBURG, Sept. 9.—Operations against Strasburg, carried on slowly, but surely. General Loewensky, General Von Woerden's chief of staff, says he expressed the opinion that it was a mathematical certainty that the place would fall about the 24th inst., barring unforeseen accidents to the works of approach. The course pursued in the siege is not entirely a matter of choice. Strasburg, surrounded by three concentric moats, eighteen feet deep, unless the channel of the Elbe can be changed, will present an unsurmountable obstacle to the storming. The general belief is that Ulrich will capitulate soon. The third parallel approaches completion. The first and second parallels are armed with 24-pounders. The third will be armed with 125-pounders, which, at a distance of two hundred yards, can hardly fail to silence the batteries.

Recently two Democrats were overheard conversing, when one asked the other what he thought about the war. "What war?" queried the other. "Why, didn't you know there was a big war in Europe?" said number one. And thus replied the impudently Democratic: "Well, it don't surprise me; I always told 'em if the nigger got a vote we'd have another war!"—*New York Post*.

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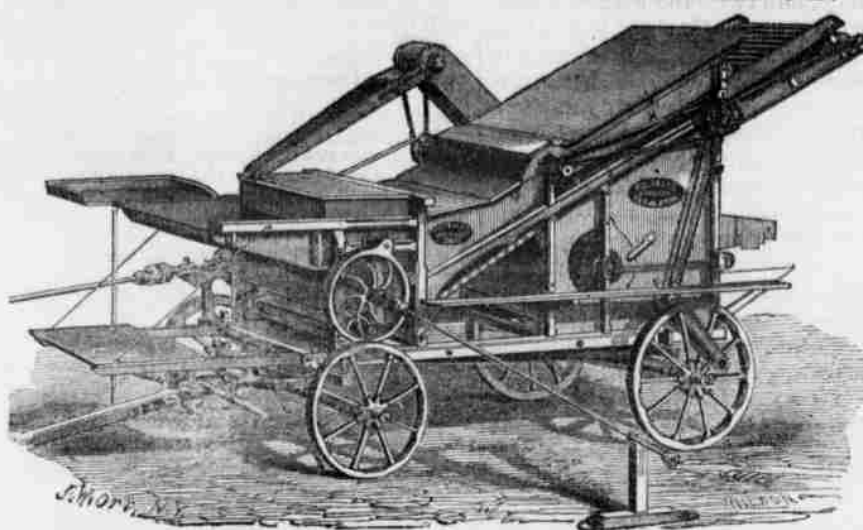
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From 13 to 19 inch Basket, Fire Dogs, Wagon Boxes, Wash Kettles, Bakers, Ovens, Skillets, and Pots of all sizes. Also, all kinds of STOVE WARE.

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All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Castings, at highest market prices.

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We have a very large number of unqualified certificates in our possession. Some are from practical farmers, and prove the great value of the Churn in the dairy. Others are from dealers, stating that wherever this Churn is introduced, the best farmers will not be satisfied with any other. We prefer, however, that all who wish to know more about it, should prove its merits for themselves, and not be asked to believe what others say of it. For full particulars, TRY THE CHURN.

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Real Estate of Every Description bought, Sold, Exchanged, Rented or Leased.

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Deeds, Mortgages and other papers relating to Real Estate promptly and carefully drawn.

Read the list given below of a few of the properties which I offer for sale.

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I OFFER FORTY OF THE CHOICEST LOTS NORTH OF THE RAILROAD, AND AFFORDING THE BEST INVESTMENTS NOW ON THE MARKET. CORNER LOTS OF IMPORTANT STREETS.

CALL AND LOOK OVER PLAT AND MAPS.

No. 372—Choice Gay street lot.

No. 528—A choice building lot, large, and beautifully located, near the University, about one mile from Knoxville Postoffice.

No. 547—Brick cottage, new and well built, on a desirable lot, well solded, with fruit trees set out, &c.; good cistern. Price \$200, and \$250 required in cash.

No. 601—Building site, 200 feet square, on turnpike road, one mile from Market Square. \$500.

No. 591—Store house and residence on Depot Square, Sweetwater. Buildings large and in good order; lot large, well improved and well located in one of the prettiest and pleasantest villages in East Tennessee. Rents for \$400 a year, and worth much more to a man wishing a good location for business and a home.

No. 590—A choice lot, central and yet retired, with a fine view of the city, mountains and river, on one of our best streets, sidewalks, gas, &c. \$1000 feet. \$1500.

Two valuable lots on Gay street for sale.

No. 518—Exceedingly comfortable and desirable residence, with 10 acres of finely improved ground, on turnpike, two miles from Knoxville.

No. 525—Large and well finished house in East Knoxville, with finely improved lot. Location very good.

30 LOTS in East Knoxville, ranging from \$50 to \$300 in price.

No. 430—Three adjoining lots, with large house, stables, etc., on Depot street, for sale or exchange for a farm.

No. 402—Suburban residence one and a half miles from Knoxville Postoffice. 20 acres of good ground and comfortable buildings, excellent water, desirable location.

No. 441—Forty desirable lots in Fairview, near the residence of G. M. Branner, Esq., convenient to the Depot and Manufactories. High, well lying ground, and in a rapidly improving neighborhood.

No. 454—House and well improved grounds of 8 acres beautifully located on Turnpike road, and on an elevation overlooking the city, and affording a fine view and a cool breeze all through the summer.

Two desirable Lots, each with a small House, in the heart of the City, on one of our best streets.

Valuable and Cheap.

No. 501—974 acres in two tracts, lying near together but not joining. Two good Water Powers, both improved—one with grist Mill, the other Saw Mill and Carding Machine. Some very valuable farming land. Heavy timber, which is accessible and easily marketed.

200 acres of rich land now in cultivation. New frame house. Abundant supply of fruit. 5 miles from Knoxville, and only \$7,500. Some time allowed on part payment.

No. 506—500 acres of rich, well lying land, nearly all in heavy timber, with a very VALUABLE MILL. Half a mile from Lenoir's Station, on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad. 20 acres in cultivation. Good buildings, and a quantity of fruit trees.

No. 102—75 acres of land, with good timber and water. 30 acres fit for cultivation, and good soil. 12 miles from Knoxville. Small house and stable. Some fruit. Price \$200.

No. 540—Tract of 150 acres, 5 miles from Knoxville. Good soil, water and location. The tract will be at once sold to suit purchasers into tracts of from ten to sixty acres, and at from \$20 to \$30 per acre, according to location. On good road, and near a railroad station. Land lies well, and is much of it second down.

No. 442—Thirty-five lots in the Railroad addition to Knoxville, ranging from 25x100 to 30x300 in size, and from \$20 to \$2,000 in price. The location of these lots central, elevated and in a good and fast improving neighborhood, makes them very desirable. These lots must be sold, and are offered at prices which make it an inducement to buy.

For Rent:

A small but neat house of five rooms with porch, good cistern and well, 2 acres of ground, one mile from the city, on good road. Rent, \$10 per month, with use of ground for garden.

Fifty 50 acres of open land near Knoxville, most of it in grass, good water. Will be rented for a term of years.

For Sale or Rent:

The steam mill property, large and convenient building, powerful engine, admirable location on Railroad and Turnpike road. Building and machinery in perfect order. Large lot.

Farm Property:

No. 515—Farm of 400 acres on Hine's Creek, six miles from Clinton, 100 acres creek bottom land, all well cultivated for meadow land, 12 acres now in first-class meadow.

No. 510—A 24 acre homestead, log house and stables, 15 acres in cultivation, good fruit trees, spring and branch through the land, near Turnpike road, schools and churches. Price \$500.

No. 521—Excellent farm, over 200 acres; brick residence, large barn and heavy timber, level, productive limestone land, 3 1/2 miles from Knoxville. \$5,000. One half cash.

No. 524—A choice farm of 200 acres near Concord. The best of upland soil, good timber and water and desirable location.

No. 419—A river farm of 180 acres, strong soil, 60 acres in cultivation, timber very heavy and valuable.

No. 575—Farm of 171 acres in Blount county, very good soil and location, with a valuable water power, six miles from Railroad. Price \$2,500.

No. 445—Farm of 100 acres, 2 miles from Concord, 100 acres in cultivation, good water, and timber. Price, \$3,000.

No. 509—A farm of 100 acres, 4 miles from Knoxville, on a very pleasant road. The well known point known as "Lynch's View" is on this farm and furnishes a very fine building site. 75 acres in cultivation of very rich land, some 5 acres river bottom land.

No. 512—Farm of 400 acres, near Cool Creek. A bargain.

No. 504—200 acres, well arranged for division into two farms, near Jamboreo. The land is good and highly improved, buildings and fence excellent; 1200 fruit trees, two handsome houses of 7 rooms each, 110 acres in cultivation, five springs. Price \$6,000.

No. 510—Farm of 100 acres of strong soil. Abundant supply of good water and timber.

100 Acres in Cumberland county. Plateau land. 16,000 Acres in Morgan county.

For Sale.

Lots of from 12 to 35 acres, rich, level land, two miles from Knoxville.

No. 527—Farm of 140 acres, 14 miles northeast of Knoxville, in a good neighborhood. Very rich soil, good water and timber. A desirable stock and grain farm. \$5,000.

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